WASHINGTON.

A Respite from Financial Flippancy.

THE FREE BANKING SCHEME

A Postal Reciprocity Treaty with France.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1874. A Respite from Financial Turmoil-How the Currency Bill is Yet To Be Tin-

The Senate refused to adjourn on account of Good Friday, Senator Sherman holding that it was just as good a day for transaction of business as any other. As a change, however, further discussion on the financial question was postponed until next Monday, by which time Sherman hought that some plan could be agreed upon as a ise and facilitate the final disposition of the bill. The Louisville and Portland Canal bill, recently passed by the House, was taken up but not disposed of. The Financial bill, as reported by disposed of. The Financial unit, as 1-put aside Senator Sherman, will undoubtedly be put aside and a substitute for the first and second sections will provide that the legal tender circulation shall \$400,000,000, and the national banking circulation \$400,000,000. Additional sections which to be added have not yet been firmed that the \$18,000,000 of legal tenders now forming a reserve in the Treasury would not be led, but beld as a currency balance. In the event of the bill passing there will be additional egislation instructing the Secretary how this amount is to be put out and in what manner he may provide for his currency balance.

The Free Banking Project. The House Banking and Currency Committee meet on Monday to determine upon some plan of action for the management of the pending bill on

Hopeful Prospect of a Postal Reciproc-

ity Treaty with France. The arrival of the new French Minister has called again attention and brought some more light to the much debated question of the French postar treaty. The HERALD was right when it predicted, some weeks ago, that the liberal mind and iron will of the Duc Décazes would get the better of that vexed question. It appears that Mr. Bartholdi will not have much to discuss on the matter, but only to carry out the Duke's instructions by resenting for Mr. Creswell's signature the con vention which has quite recently been approved by the French Minister of Finances on the favorable report of a French commission, purposely ap-pointed to examine the projected treaty. The Postmaster General will probably probably not refuse his signature this time, inasmuch as the treaty is said to be entirely in accord with the latest propositions of our Post Office Department, Of course these propositions are not quite so savorable to France as the first ones offered by Mr. Creswell, and which were disdainfully rejected by former French Ministers. Still, the present treaty is the best which could be expected, under the circumstances, for the mutual interests of both countries. It is said, also, that the actual French march to progress and break the present ocean cable monopoly by granting Mr. Jewett, an American, the right of landing in France his cable, about to be laid between New York and Holland. It enjoy now the monopoly on the French coasts; but it is claimed that the monopoly has ceased to exist through the fact of the amalgamation of the French with the Anglo-American Company. It is said, also, that public opinion in France, which is forget that Mr. Erlanger is a Prussian by birth, and that it would redound to the popularity of the French Cabinet, if the cable monopoly were broken down, by granting to an American the reciprocity right which the United States granted to French parties to land a cable on the American shores. Through this policy that crushing imposition and tribute laid by cable monopolists on the public, and on the press especially, would soon become a thing of the past.

The Southern War Claims To Be Paid. The House Committee on War Claims, at their meeting this morning, took up the report of the agreed to report and allow the claims. They amount in the aggregate to between \$600,000 and

\$700,000. A Refuge for the Russian Mennonites. The senate Committee on Public Lands to-day heard a delegation of the Mennonites from Pennsvivania and two from Russia, asking legislation to enable preparations to be made for the settlement in this country of some 40,000 Mennonites from that country prior to the year 1881, or else perform military service, which the tenets of their The committee authorized Senator Windom, of Minnesota, to prepare and report to the Senate a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from public sale such large tracts of land as they desire to occupy within the next two years, either by homestead

or pre-emption entry. Acts of Congress Made Laws.

The President to-day signed the following acts:-Reappropriating certain unexpended belances of appropriations for removals of Indians; to improve the mouth of the Mississippi River; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the schooner Carrie, of Eastport, Me.; making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and to remove the political disabilities of Thomas Hardeman, Sr., of Georgia.
The Hell Gate Work To Be Investigated.

In conformity with the resolution introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Creamer, of New York, the Committee of Commerce will shortly investi-

gate the Hell Gate improvement.

The Command of the Asiatic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Pennock will succeed Rear Admiral Parrott in command of the Asiatic fleet.
"Hazing" at the Annapolis Naval

Academy.
Secretary Robeson is again called upon to pass upon the conduct of a number of naval cadets at Annapolis who have been guilty of "hazing." In this instance the ringleader is the son of a Rear Admiral; but the Secretary says neither personal with his previously announced decision in such

the President.
The President to-day nominated Henry C. Johnson, of Meadville, Pa., to be Commissioner of Cus-toms, in place of W. J. Haines, of Pittsburg. This is abother evidence of the President's regard for Senator Scott, through whose influence the nomination was made and against the opposition of the present incumbent's most induential friends. Senator Robinson, of South Carolina, also had the satisfaction of having Cyrus H. Baldwin nominated for the office of Assistant Treasurer at Charleston.

The South Carolina Taxpayers.

W. W. Corcoran to-night entertained the reprecentatives of the Taxpayers' Convention of South

Recovery of All Taxes in Arrear-Important Decision of the Supreme Court.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a Circular letter to all collectors of internal revenue, calling their attention to a recent act of

are not assessable. The Commissioner says:—
I desire that you will exert yourself to discover all cases in your district where say taxes cannot now be assessed owing to the limitation of section 20 of the act of June 30, 1804, amended, and section 5 of the act of June 30, 1804, amended, and section 5 of those limitations by the taxpayers. In all these cases you will notify the delinquents that if they make a written waiver of their legal rights under these statutes across the deco of their returns the taxes will be assessed without penalty; but in cases where delinquents neglect or refuse to take this course you will at once report the fact to the proper United States District Attorney, referring him at the same time to the terms of the above mentioned decision of the Supreme Court.

In yiew of the importance of this matter collect.

In view of the importance of this matter collect ors are urged to prompt action.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Proving Excessive Charges Made by the Board of Public Health Against the General Government-Governor Shep-herd's Facility of Explanation.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1874. At this morning's session of the District of Columbia investigation Edward Clark, the archi-tect of the Capitol, was examined in regard to the ruling prices of all kinds of flagging, curbing and sodding in Washington, and what such work had cost him in his official capacity. This witness was called by the memorialists with a view to showing that the Board of Public Works have paid extravagant and disproportionate prices for the same kind of improvements.

Mr. Clark testified that he thought twenty-five cents a yard a good price for grading and sodding the grading on Pennsylvania avenue, done by P. hauling, for forty cents a loot; withess stated that he had had a six-inch straight curb set for twelve he had had a six-ince straight curb set for tweever cents a foot and a circular curb, for fifteen cents a foot. His attention having been called by Judge Wilson to the cost of improving the reservation in front of the Centre Market House, he stated that he thought that a reasonable and justifiable ex-penditure.

Colonel Wright Rives testified in relation to the

penditure.

Colonel Wright Rives testified in relation to the improvement of the Biadensburg road, and expressed the opinion that portions of the work were defective, though the charge for the work was excessive; the original estimate of its costs, submitted to the Legislature, was \$23,000; the actual cost was \$52,000; the road was actually impassable at times, and witness had petitioned the Board to have it put in order; there was heavy grading and filling done and they paid too much or earth excavation; they paid sixty cents a yard for grading and hauling. The witness also spoke of the cost of the improvements and of the assessments at the intersection of Third and E streets, near the City Hall, and stated that too much had been charged to the government of Missouri avenue; also too much for grading on Third street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Matyland avenue. On cross-examination Colonel Rives stated that part of the grading on the Biadensburg road was pretty tough work, the ground being hard and containing springs of water; that he had objected to the prismatic pavement on Third street and had joined in a petition to the Board to have it changed, which was done after the work had progressed for some time; the pavement now there is a good one, and the sodding also good; wherever he had called the attention of the Board to errors in charges against him they had been corrected.

Mr. Archibald White, resident in the county, on

wherever he had called the attention of the Board to errors in charges against him they had been corrected.

Mr. Archibald White, resident in the county, on the Seventh street road, stated that material was put into the improvement on that road which had been condemned as unfit; he did not think that the work had been economically done; they charged witness for 100 feet front more than his property measured on the Seventh street road; the road was better for a width of twenty-four feet before it was improved than it is now nearly all the roads in the county which had been done by the Board are in a bad condition.

Mr. Z. Richards, late Auditor of the District government, called by the memorialists, testified that it was his official duty to act on all accounts presented against the District government; he did so, and about a year ago received a statement and a batch of bills from the Board of Public Works for work alleged to have been done by the Board in carrying out the old corporation laws; the claims were not as reported to witness; many of them were for work when the original contracts were annualed or changed; the Auditing Commission had, as witness supposed, acted previously upon all such claims and had those claims under consideration several weeks; he did not think that class of bills should be paid out of the sinking fund, in view of the lact that they had never been authorized by the old corporation; he had a correspondence with the Board about it, and finally a letter was received from the Attorney of the District with which witness agreed as to some points, and a delegation, composed of various leading officials, called on witness about it, witness agreed by the old corporation ought to be paid out of the \$4,000,000—in other words, paid by the Board; the Legislature witness about it; witness about it that his amounts extra to those authorized by the old corporation ought to be paid out of the \$4,000,000—In other words, paid by the Board; the Legislature had passed a law condining the witness official duty to auditing bills which were the result of legislation; at last witness approved bills to the extent of \$370,000—some \$94,000 less than the amount presented; witness was releved of his ontice last December; Mr. Meeds is now Auditor; the bills referred to, witness thinks, are in the custody of the Sinking Fund Commission; it was no part of witness' duty to decide which bills referred to was one relating to P street bridge, the pavement for which was provided for by the old corporation, and the original plan was changed by the Board and the cost of the bridge increased from \$24,000 to sixty-odd thousand dollars. This additional cost was in one of these bills. The Board also did the same in regard to the Seaton and Jefferson school buildings.

Mr. Richards was interrogated concerning the

bills. The Board also did the same in regard to the Seaton and Jefferson school buildings.

Mr. Richards was interrogated concerning the school innd, and notified by Mr. Wilson of the school innd, and notified by Mr. Wilson of the school innd, and notified by Mr. Wilson of the school innd, and notified by Mr. Wilson of the school innd, and not lead to inture time on the same subject.

This afternoon L. D. Merchant was examined in relation to a grievance about an alley. He stated that he had been required to pay for opening an alley, which had not, in fact, been opened. An examination of the bill paid by the witness, which he produced for inspection, showed that it was a charge for the value of ground condemned by a jury for alley purposes. The alley had not been improved, but the ground condemned, and the property to be benefited, in part owned by the witness, had been assessed therefor.

Colonel Wright Rives was recalled concerning the work at the intersection of Third and F streets. After calculating the cost of the said work he stated that the excess at that intersection charged in that assessment amounted to \$184; also that the Board had charged for more curbwood payement and sidewalk on E street than the street would measure, taking the line from New Jersoy avenue to Fourth street, west. Colonel Rives stated that he had measured Louisiana avenne from Ninth to Tenth streets, west, and that the Board had charged the United States government for 4,000 yards more of grading than they should have charged.

Governor Shepherd stated that with reference to Louisiana avenue, referred to by Golonel Rives, that charge contained an amount of grading done

Governor snepherd stated that what restricted to by Ocionel Rives that charge contained an amount of grading done by the old Corporation which they had never been previously paid for, and which was provided for it the appropriation made to reimburse the Boardor what they had done.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Official Report of the Bureau of Statisties for March.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1874. Monthly report No. 6 of the Bureau of Statistics vill contain the statistics of our foreign trade for the year ending December 31, 1873, as compared with 1872. The following synopsis is furnished by the Chief of the Bureau:-

Terrous.	Intporta.	(Specie Values).	Exports.	
Twelve months ending December 31, 1875 Twelve months ending December 31, 1872	\$624,997,362	\$606,366,531 544,438,789		
The following tat foregoing carried in and in American and	cars and o	ther land	vehicles	
	Importa.	Domestic Exports (Mixed Values).	Foreign Exports	
Land vehicles. Amer'n vessels. Foreign vessels Land vehicles. Amer'n vessels. Foreign vessels 1872	\$15,046,533 168,430,384 441,5:0,465 19,084,141 182,518,071 475,542,367	156,393,733 514,730,101 6,420,942 168,679,266	\$3,138,06; 8,481,20; 13,348,93; 3,652,48; 7,027,51; 14,406,09;	
The values of the lof specie and bull spectively, were as	ion and o	d exports of merchan	onsisting idise, re-	

10 American	Imp	orte.	(Spe Valu	cie	Foreign Exports.
Specie and bui- lion	595,2 21,1	\$29,749,439 595,247,923 500,103,035 21,182,004 92,296,236 650,962,575 452,143,553	\$7,308,892 17,659,512 8,391,688 16,694,395		
		Imports. Fore		gn Exports.	
Free, 1873		453,	222,761 774,601 275,436		\$10,814,120 14,154,484 10,478,186

revenue, calling their attention to a recent act of the Supreme Court, where it is held that the government may bring an action for the recovery of taxes not only of such as are assessed, but also of those which are not assessed, and likewise of those

TEMPERANCE.

Sons of Temperance-Mass Meeting Cooper Institute Last Night-Speech Dr. Cuyler.

daughters) of Temperance was held last night in the great hall of the Cooper Union. Mr. L. G. Par-sons, Grand Worthy Patriarch, was in the chair. The Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Past Worthy Patriarch and Grand Chaplain, delivered a stirring oration, in the course of which he said that the good work in hand is a grandly patriotic and eminently re-ligious movement. He came before the public in a truly catholic spirit, which enabled him to clasp hands with any man, whoever he might be, who should favor the work. The speaker differed with nancelior Crosby, of the New York University, abolished; but ere he was six months in the move-ment so enlightened and learned a man as the Chancellor could not fail to perceive the need of going the whole length of the faith and

ADVOCATING PROHIBITORY PROVISIONS. The agitation involved a great moral sentiment, and the politicians, when they began to perceive its magnitude and importance, would soon take it up. The rising star of temperance is the morn-ing luminary of the hour. The speaker then gave a synoptical review of the progress accom-plished since the grand idea had originated gave a synoptical review of the progress accomplished since the grand idea had originated with women who had gone forth to do what their Master had pointed out. By prayers, persuasions and kind words they had closed more drinking shops in two months than our Legislatures had done in ten years. He read a letter from a friend of the cause, who stated that in a Western city, where thirty-nine applications had been made for license to sell liquor, thirty-one of them had been defeated. New York has over 7,000 dramshops, which, if put in line, would reach from the Battery to Harlem. This great city of New York spends from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 annually for alcoholic beverages. Every man must do his duty to suppress this traffic, and the courches must be called upon. The speaker did not fancy.

KID-GLOWED RELIGION, that comes into church with gitt-edged Bibles, and will not condescend to soil its fingers by touching foul objects in the snape of lost and degraded men and women, who should be lifted up into the higher level of Christ's Church. Now, said Dr. Cuyler, is the time for the Church of Christ. He told an appropriate and laughable anecdote about a woman who, being afflicted with a drunken husband, resorted to the novel expedient of sewing him up in the bed sheets and cudgelling him soundly, a striking operation which had the desired effect of bringing the penitent Benedict into the loids of the temperance flock.

Dr. Cuyler was followed by Mr. Stephen Merritt, the leader of the prohibition party, after whose effort the meeting adjourned.

Temperance and the Sorosis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
It has been suggested that the ladies of the Sorosis could give valuable aid to the temperance movement by abjuring wine at their society lunches and the annual dinner of the club. That suggestion must come from those who are entirely ignorant of the habits and principles as well as tone of the Sorosis. No wine is ever used at any tone of the Sorosis. No wine is ever used at any of the social gatherings of the Ladies' Club. And perhaps no profounder comment upon the principles and habits of the society can be made than to say that at the annual club dinner, when some 200 members and guests sit for four or five hours, listening to toasts, responses, songs, &c., coffee, chocolate and lemonade are the only beverages that dispute the supremacy of the fluid which the crusaders preach—cold water. If history records similar abstinence at similar entertainments of women or men we do not know it. A slient influence may be as broad and deep and potent as a shrieking one—perhaps more lasting.

New York, March 31, 1874. SECRETARY.

Delegates from the Union Praying Band Confer with the Mayor and Comp-

visited yesterday by Mrs. William Richardson and Mrs. Wilder, active members of the Union Praying Band, at the City Hall. The ladies complained that the Excise law was not enforced, and liquor dealers were permitted to deal out their poison on the Sabbath day; the side doors are leit open The Comptroller suggested that the praying band could enter the saloons and get evidence and make complaint before a magistrate. He was of the opinion that by continuous assault on the saloons the good ladies would eventually succeed in banishing many or them from the trade in order to escape the annoyances and interferences at the hands or the hir crusaders. Gentleme were not likely, however, Mr. Schroeder believed, to take the same interest in the movement as the

ladies.

Mayor Hunter was of the opinion that something

Mayor Hunter was of the opinion that something might be done by reducing the number of licenses, when the Comptroller remarked that the ladies were bent upon eradicating the evil entirely. There was no country where there were so many liquor stores as in America, and this fact increased the use of strong drink.

Mrs. Wilder suzgested the propriety of getting up a petition to have all licenses revoked; but the financial officer of the city demurred, as the promibitory law in Massachusetts had only tended to increase drunkenness.

The Mayor said he would help them to reduce the number of licenses; he was not in favor of substituting "light wines," as the idea came from a German.

Mrs. Wilder said the German lager beer sellers are the hardest fellows to deal with. They say,

prayers."

Mrs. Richardson remarked, "They don't believe in the Bibie or anything else."

The Mayor promised to aid them in reducing the number of licenses, whereupon they withdrew, with the determination of calling upon the Commissioners of Excise and Police this morning.

Woman's Mass Meeting Yesterday Morn-ing at Phonix Hall, Williamsburg-Temperance Crusade Instituted in the Eastern District-Dr. Dio Lewis Organizes the Band of Lady Workers. The temperance meeting held at Phœnix Hall, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday morning, had a full attendance. Many of the ladies belonging to the Brooklyn band were there to help and encourage their sisters in their undertaking by giving some of their own experience. Dr. Dio Lewis took charge of the meeting. In conversation with the reporter previous to the meeting Dr. Lewis said:—
"The cause of the want of success in New England is the want of religious sentiment. The success of the movement is not because it is conducted by women as women, and because they talk, but it is ecause they pray; it is the tearful, praying women who find themselves prevail. It is said (I don't know how true it is) that a lady proposed to start this movement in Brooklyn by finding six pretty girls to go to the dram shops, and while one prayed have the other five go round with their hats. Now wherever women have that notion they have not succeeded. I have that notion they have not succeeded. I can point out three towns where that spirit prevailed, and they are now just where they were five weeks ago. Where they trust in God and pray they have been successful to a degree that astonishes me. The real faith in God, in the Being, has seemed to have died out in the American sonl. We try to run every machine ourselves. People say, "We want some one to lead in this business; you will see what to do when you get on your knees; then you don't want any bright looks to lead you." The New England people are different from the Western. In New England they discuss, Who will have the most influence? who shall be asked to do such and such a thing. Out West they say, 'We must take this to God.' The difference between the West and the East is shown by the case of Worcester, Mass. Worcester is the most intelligent, refined, high-minded, Puritanical—(I mean Puritanical in the right sense) of any city in Massachusetts. I attended a meeting there. It was crowded; there were 2,500 people present. It was a grand meeting, the best I ever attended. The moral sentiment of it could be feit as the electricity in a room rull of machinery is lelt. I was really irightened. It lasted two hours, and was then adjourned for a woman's meeting, and afterward seventeen clergymen spent two hours it discussing the question whether, in the resolution they felt bound to pass, they should say they should respect any woman's meeting that the women of Worcester might inaugurate, or whether they should say food speed, while at the same moment there were 600 women on their knees praying to God. The New England and from that day they have gone on devising methods, and the upshot is that now, after four weeks, they are going to work in Western style."

After the opening of the meeting Dr. Lewis invited the women of Williamsburg to speak, urging them to say what they had on their minds in reference to this work. Many responded to this call, all testifying their willingness to devote themselves heart and scu can point out three towns where that spirit prevailed, and they are now just where they were five

the individuals who represent them. Our prayer meeting is large and flourishing; the work we have to do has brought us nearer to Christ. I would recommend you to begin this work on account of your own spiritual life. We formed an executive committee, and that committee takes charge of the business matters. In the bogining of our work a salcon keeper sent word that he wished to see us. We went, and he asked us to come and pray in his salcon Sunday night. It was a formidable thing to do. We had devoted ourselves to the work, but we did not feel quite like praying in a salcon; but what could we do? We went, and I never knew the spirit of God to be so with me. It is no fearful thing to do. I found a person very gentlemanly in manner, and I can never tell you the blessed effect of that meeting. I never knew so many direct answers to prayer as came to the prayers of that evening."

Dr. Lewis said—I propose to consider the question now whether you will hold meetings every day for a week.

It was maximumously agreed that they would, and the Central Methodist enurch was offered for them to hold their meetings in. It was also agreed that the meetings should be held at two P. M., and that the gentlemen be asked to continue the meeting at four o'clock, as is done in the Young Men's Christian Association.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of

at four o'clock, as is done in the roung men's caristian Association.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Catholic priests and ask their co-operation in this cause.

It was then put that there should be five committees, of two each, to visit the dramsellers in their homes. Miss Mathieson was nominated secretary. Mrs. Haisted, Mrs. Flemming, Mrs. Genner, Mrs. Goteo, Mrs. Harmer, Mrs. Collyer, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Cooks, Mrs. William Johnson, Mrs. Coby and Mrs. Williams volunteered for this office. The ladies named remained after the meeting to organize their work.

THE MASSA THUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

The ninth day finds the Senatorial question sub stantially the same as at the beginning of the contest. The only matter to record is the vote, which was as follows:-

Whole number of votes cast 266
Necessary to a choice 133
Henry L. Dawes 132
R. R. Hoar.
B. R. Curtis.
Charles F. Adams
N. P. Banks.
H. L. Pierce
W. B. Wasnburn.
Wendell Phillips.
J. G. Whittier. All parties are as firm as ever for their favorites

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL ORGAN

The General Committee of the German Demo-cratic Liberal Organization held a regular meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, the Hon. Michael Gross in the chair. The Executive Hon. Michael Gross in the chair. The Executive Committee were instructed to prepare a memorial to be transmitted to the Legislature calling for the passage of an act making the offices of Police Justices, Commissioners of Education and School Trustees elective. It was resolved that the Assembly district organizations should attend in a body the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening next, to protest against the action of a majority of the Commissioners of Emigration.

THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT ELEC-

Last evening the Senatorial committee appointed to take evidence in the matter of Senator Hugh H. Moore, contested election, met at the Metropolitan Hotel. The committee consisted of Senators Cole and Bradley, the former acting as Chairman. Upwards of fifty witnesses as Chairman. Upwards of fifty witnesses were examined, coming principally from the Fitteenth district of the Nineteenth Assembly district, by Mr. Walter S. Pinkney, in the absence of his counsel, United States Commissioner John J. Davenport. Senator Moore was represented by Counsellor George W. Wingate. The majority of the witnesses testified to having voted for Senator Moore. The investigating committee will meet at ten o'clock this morning, when some very interesting developments are expected.

CREMATION.

A meeting was held last evening in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association to consider the best means of forming a cremation society. They organized by electing Colonel tary. Letters were read in in favor of and opposition to the proposed burning of dead bodies, from J. W. Stilson, Rev. O. B. Frothingnam, Charles A. Dana, Henry Bergh, D. G. Croly, H. S. Olcott, and communications from Mr. Brown, Dr. Arn and others. The communications from the thing the continuous from the communications of the communicati

Besolved, That we form ourselves into an association for the purpose of promoting cremation and securing its practical application.

Resolved, That the members of the society agree to perform this act for any of the members who may desire to have their remains disposed of in this method, but that this ceremony shall be entirely optional with all members, and that any person may join the society and aid its progress without being bound to accept cremation for himself; and be it turther.

Resolved, That this society shall be founded on a broad humanitarian basis, without distinction as to creed, profession or nationality. After a brief discussion these resolutions

RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENTS.

The Workingmen Protesting Against the Action of the Senate Upon Their Bill.

The workingmen last evening held a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Senate upon their bill, at No. 834 East Twenty-first street. The meeting was organized by appointing street. The meeting was organized by appointing Patrick E. Dunn, president; Henry Mulhall, vice president, and P. H. Spellman, secretary. Resolutions were drafted to be adopted at a mass meeting, to be held at Demilt Hall on Wednesday next, protesting against, and denouncing the action of the Senate and Assembly in vetoeing the Riverside Improvement bill. It also denounces in unmeasured terms Mayor Havemeyer, Comptroller Green, John Kelly and a portion of the Board of Aldermen, composed of fammany Hall adherents, for their action in the matter. It was also resolved to organize ward meetings in each ward and open lists for enrolling members, in order to participate in the next elections.

COMMISSIONER VAN NORT EXPLAINS.

Commissioner Van Nort states that the J. D. Tracy, mentioned in a paragraph in one of this morning's papers as alleging the inefficiency of the laboring force employed by the Department of Public Works, some time ago attempted to make money out of the city by a very questionable transaction, in which he was folled by the Commissioner, who thereby incurred by the Commissioner, who thereby incurred his ill will. The transaction was this:—The department required the temporary use of several lots on Tenth avenue for making temporary connectiens with the aqueduct, and Tracy, misrepresenting to the owner that he wanted to lease them for the city, 52,000 a year for the use of the lots, securing himself a large profit. Commissioner van Nort refused to pay so large a sum and Tracy finally agreed to take \$500, while several other owners gave the temporary use of their property without charge, He also attempted to make large profits by keeping a number of teams owned by him on the public works to the exclusion of poor men owning but one team.

THE SEVENTH WARD MEETING.

The residents, among whom were many property owners, of the Seventh ward held a meeting, at five o'clock yesterday alternoon, in No. 53 Market street, in relation to the dumping of ashes at the foot of Market slip. Mr. Lawrence was in the chair, and Dr. Frankin acted as Secretary. The meeting received the report of a committee that on a former occasion had been appointed to wait upon the Dock Commissioners for the purpose of laying before that Board the nature of the grievance complained of. The committee reported that they had been referred by the Dock Commissioners to the Board of Health, which meets on Tuesday next. There will, therefore, be another meeting of the citizens and property holders in the same place on next Wednesday.

SELMA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

SELMA. Ala., April 8, 1874. Jockey Club races. The attendance was large, the weather fine and the racing good.

weather fine and the racing good.

The first was a hurdle race, mile and a half, over six hurdles, and was won by Limestone. Joe Johnston was second, Chief Engineer third and Nashville Harry fourth. Time, 3:07%.

The second race, a quarter mile dash, was won by John in 27 seconds, Fanny Johnson being second.

ond.

The third race was won by Ortolan in two straight heats, Revenge second and Fireball third.

Time, 1:54 and 1:55 %.

The racing will be continued to-morrow, and fine sport is anticipated. The meeting is a success.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.

A Clever Plot to Open the Gates of Sing Sing Prison Frustrated.

A LOCKSMITH LOCKED UP.

A locksmith named John Stuener, living at No. 106 Hester street, was arrested yesterday by Deconcerned in a plot to liberate a number of prisoners from the State Prison at Sing Sing and with manufacturing burglars' implements with a guilty knowledge. The scheme in which Stuener is said to be implicated has been going through the process of police elucidation for some time past. Escapes having become quite a leature at the Sing Sing Prison recently, Captain Irving, of the detective police, was called upon by the prison authorities to assist in discovering the means by which these escapes were effected. Among those the authorities name as having successfully cluded that establishment are Jim Brady, Jim Hope, Joe Howard, Ned Lyons, Johnny Keefe, alias "Johnny the Greek;" W. C. Harrison, alias Prost; Radferd, Miller, and, the last, Mary Watts. The first steps in the matter of investigation discovered to the police that the persons under lock and key had friends outside who were able to get implements to the prisoners that would

of their cells, through a prison official, who is supposed to have been bribed. These tools were conriver in small boats and concealed in some spot where the person for whom they were intended could easily find them. One of the last batch of convicts who escaped was a man named Miller. He was walking about New York for several weeks, apparently safe in his freedom, when one night he met Detective Farley. The officer allowed him to pass on unnoticed, but followed him at a distance. Miller, after considerable rambling, entered a house in which a woman known as "Long" Mary lived. Farley called upon "Long" Mary next day, and to save herself she revealed the hiding place of Miller. He was arrested the day following and sent back to Sing Sing. Mary was not slow in joining him there. In the same week that he was sent back to prison Mary went out, in company with Miller's wife, on a shoplifting expedition and came to grief. She was tried, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing. Mrs. Miller, finding herself in the deplorable and lonely position of a woman deprived by the law of her friend and husband, resolved to devote all her energies to their liberation. Spe associated with a roman named Myers, who had also "a friend in distress," and the two went earnestly to work. The necessary \$500, to be placed where it would do "retained" were gladdened with a hope of

SPEEDY LIBERTY.
Upon examining the situation some of Mrs. Miller's iriends in the prison arrived at the conclusion that \$500 was too much to pay for the liberation of each prisoner, and as they were about it they might just as well "play a point" on the dishonest officers of the prison. Atthough that is not strictly in accordance with the stage, "Honor among thieves," it is strictly in harmony with the practice of the fraternity. It was remembered that all the doors on each of the tiers in the prison are shut by the same bar and they can be opened and closed at once and together. Here was an opportunity to let out not one, but fity prisoners at the same time, and they determined to soize it. With fifty well armed (for arms are easily procurable) prisoners free within the prison there would be no difficulty in throwing open all the doors of the house, and then burning it to the ground. A first class sensation would be obtained, and the reputation of the originators would be established throughout the land. One great assistance to this plot at the start was that it brought a number into the making up of the \$500, and the burden came lighter on each on that account. Mrs. Miler and Mr. Myers were intrusted with the that \$500 was too much to pay for the liberation of

that account. Mrs. Miller and Mr. Myers were intrusted with the

OUTSIDE DETAILS,
and they went to work with a vigor that was worthy of a better cause. They put themselves at once into communication with Stuener, who, according to his own confession, has made "dem leedle dings fur der masked feilers unt all de poys," and he promised to supply anything and everything necessary. An impression of the principal key in the prison was taken in wax and sent to Stuener. This impression was found in his workshop yesterday by Captain Irving, in whose possession it is now. The wax is pressed into a small tin box a few inches square, and in it the wards and form of the key are cut. A cover was fitted to the box to keep the dust off and the impression from being injured. With this were furnished paper models of the other tools necessary. They were a lever, one foot six inches long, with a handle to screw in and out; a very strong swivel head, with file teeth, to be finished without the lever, for which the full size was given; a swivel and ratchet, with the style of the thread and the length of the bott shown with the place marked for the lever, cut on all sides with file teeth, it was the server as immers, with alexiscrews, braces and

SKELETON KEYS.

All these articles of trade Mr. Skeleter contracted

style of the thread and the length of the bott shown with the place marked for the lever, cut on all sides with file feeth; two hydranlic rams, several jimmies, with jackscrews, braces and SEELETON EEYS.

All these articles of trade Mr. Stuener contracted to furnish. He had delivered some and was quick on the way to the completion of the order when the police interruption occurred. It has been for a long time a mystery to the authorities where these burgiars' implements were manufactured. Occasionally some exquisite specimens of workmanship would be found on the persons of criminals; but where they originally came from or were made was never discovered. The band of masked robbers arrested a short time since had a most complete, elaborate and highly finished set of implements. Some of them were specimens of ingenious invention and perfect fluish. The police say the work is quite beyond that of an ordinary artisan, and of a quality and power that no usual protection could resist. From the busy and constant movement of Mrs. Miller in the city the detectives arrived at the conclusion she was putting some machinery in motion in the liberation of her husband. The desperate and determined character of the woman, they say, brought this conviction. Detective Farley was put to watch her. and in course of time she bent her steps to Stuener's. Detective Sampson went to Sing Sing to look atter the surroundings there, and Captain Irving took Mrs. Miller in hand, Each night the officers reported the sevents of the steps to Stuener's. Detective Sampson went to Sing Sing to look atter the surroundings there, and Captain Irving took Mrs. Miller in hand, the same and all worked smoothly until Saturday last, when Mrs. Miller suddenly disappeared. This for a moment staggered the detectives. They could not understand it. Stuener, however, continued to labor, and that assured them the scheme was not abandoned. They kept on watching and waiting until yesterday mount of silk and locked up. Her buik betraved her. The same mistake was ma

asked.

"Yot kint o' dings?" Mr. Stuener suggested.

"A couple o' jimmies and a set of bits," Tompson put in.

"O, me want to open dem sort o' dings," Stuener said, pointing to a saie. Captain Irving nodded and the locksmith went on:—

"O, yes; I make 'em for all de poys; joost vot you want."

"How much will ther have

"O, yes; I make 'em for all de poys; joost vot you want."
"How much will they be?"
"Well, feettan tollar for the sectional peeces."
"How much for rams;"
"O ho; you do dot kind o' pisiness. O, dat's pig.
Well, dot cost you joost seexty tollars a beece, poot I make 'em noise. O, I do 'em for all th') poys, and dirty tollars for de praces. Half down, ye know; half down."
"Have you anything you can show us,"
"O yes; pienty. Joost vorking on a pig job now. You know Mrs. Miller, ali; veil, she come heer every day. Look, dat's nice. I make him. Dat's mine oben anyding. Never see dot peiore. I find him myself. Schmall; yery strong and fine, ch. O yes; very best."
"Well, we must consult with the other man, as he has to pay half the money. Wonld you mind coming up to the hotel to see him? We don't like to be seen around here."
"All righd, I go mid you. Walt leettle, I pring dem along; show him; pig pot, ch? I do it well. You give me someding leedle when it come off, ch?"
"Oh, certainly."

ch ?"

'Oh, certainly."

Stuener packed up his instruments and went with the officers to Police Headquarters. They took him in through the Mott street entrance to Supe. tendent Matseil's private office. There he was shown a large number of tools, all or which he identified as his manufacture. After about an

hour's examination of the various articles, per said:or said:

"Veil, dat's all right, and I dink I go pack home
in my shop new,"

"Come this way," said Captain Irving, and he
was locked up in the cells opposite the detective
office. The balance of the tools made for

was locked up in the ceils opposite the detective office. The balance of the tools made for MRS. MILLER Were sent to Sing Sing and have been buried in the grounds outside the prison. The police free aware of their location and will have them dug up to-morrow. Stuener's snop is in the basement of No. 106 Hester street. It is composed of two small low roofed rooms. Everything in the place looks of the most primitive character, and the wonder is how he could turn out such handlwork in such 100ks on the street is a fude working beach, black, on which two latines are set. Beside it, facing the door, is an old forge, from which a very dilapidated, much-jointed stovepipe runs into the wall. In the centre of the space stands the anyll on a block. A rude, almost square bench occupies the corner made by the division between the rooms, and tools lie around in apparent confusion. In the inner room are troughs of fitthy looking and unpleasant smelling water. In one corner is a ragged mass that seems as if it served for the resting place of the genius of the place. A more uninviting, blacker, dirtier or unhealthy den could not be found in Hester street, and yet the outside is more than fair to look on. "J. Stuener, locksmith," embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs in front; but it is embellishes the sign that hangs i

THE BROKERS ON INFLATION.

The Holiday of the Brokers Yesterday-A Dull Day and No Business-The In-flation Question.

Yesterday being a holiday, if not a holy day, for Wall street, the "buils" and "bears" had a very quiet time of it. It was generally expected that the majority of the members of the Stock Exchange and the curbstone brokers would, during the day, in order to while away the tedions hours, make the Fifth Avenue Hotel vestibule a sort of improvised exchange where "puts" and 'calls' and buying and seiling in the usual way would be freely indulged in. But such was not the case. Either a sudden fit of piety had selzed upon them early in the forenoon, or something quite as attractive to the average stock dealer kept them away during the greater part of the day. Towards evening, however, quite a number of the smaller fry dropped into the hotel and at a late hour a few of the heavy dealers put in an appearance. No attempt at selling or buying was made, and, strange to say, stocks had very little to do with the general talk, gold seeming to be the calef topic of discussion. some to create a "bearish" feeling, would be of advantage to them to-day, and bets were freely made that gold would "go down one peg" before it went up a quarter. One by a "bull" who was anxious to take a wager of this kind, declared that he would sell the anxious "bull" all the gold he wanted "for two weeks," and then give him a chance to take more at the same price. The \$400,000,000 bill very naturally formed a

part of the general talk during the evening, and

part of the general talk during the evening, and the rumor that the President was to visit the city to-day, to confer with the leading financiers of Wall street, added additional zest to the theme. The majority of the brokers were, judging from the way they talked, strong anti-inflationists, although the Herald reporter came across several who were very energetic in defence of the bill and the proposed increase of the national bank note circulation. It was noticeable, however, that the small brokers—those who have little, if any, capital, and who induge in speculation more freely than in the those who have little, if any, captus, and the duige in speculation more freely than in legitimate brokerage business—were warmest advocates of infation. They claim was simply a quantum was simply a legitimate brokerage business—were the warmest advocates of inflation. They claimed that the question was simply a question as between the rich man and the man who was not rich, and that everybody who "wanted" money now and didn't know where to get it ought to be an inflationist by reason of that fact, if for no other reason. A prominent Broad street broker with whom the reporter had a short conversation on the subject, and who was very bitter in his denunciation of the inflationists, remarked as to this rich and non-rich side of the question:—"I have heard a good deal said on the street about the rich man and the poor man of late in connection with expansion. Now, to my mind, it is all bosh. To hear some of those inflationists talk one would be led to believe that, by issuing more green-backs, the poor man was to be greatly be nelted; that, in fact, they were to be thrown about so freely that all a poor man would have to do would be to go out into the street at any time of the day, stretch forth his hands and straightway he would find the dollar bills fiting all around him. This idea is becoming somewhat fixed in the minds of the poor men that are of that class of men who are in want of funds and don't care what the future may be so long as they can get plenty now. But it is all very ridiculous, Just reflect a moment that every extra issue of greenbacks in reality reduces the value of every greenback in circulation. 'How so?' says the poor man; if I can get money more easily now than herectofore?' How so? 'Why, the answer is plain. He, it is true, will have greenbacks just like the greenbacks he has been used to; but he will find every shortly that a dollar bill won'ts buy as much groceries as it used to—that 'things' the greenbacks he has been used too; but he will find very shortly that a dollar bill won't buy as much groceries as it used to—that 'things have gone up'! It is all very well to give a man next week \$4 a day in place of the \$3 a day he got two weeks ago; but when he cannot get as much for his \$4 as he used to get for his \$3 he will come to the conclusion that the inflation policy is not such a very fine thing, after all." The broker then added:—'thave gone to great pains to find out at Washington whether there is any hope left for a veto by the President of the Four Hundred Million bill, and I am sorry to say that I am convinced that he will sign the bill, although he may send Congress a special message on the financial situation, deprecating too much inflation. The 'too much' may be definite, and it may not be. At all events, we will have a lively time in business of all kinds by reason of the inflation; but it will be a brief season of prosperity, for, just as sure as fate, it will be iollowed by a crash that will swamp business men for many years, and probably bring discredit and despair upon the nation itself."

Another prominent member of the Score Exchance, whose name it was supulated should be

or the inflation; but it will be a brief season of prosperity, for, just as sure as fate, it will be followed by a crash that will swamp business men for many years, and probably bring discredit and despar upon the nation itself."

Another prominent member of the Stock Exchange, whose name it was stipulated should be withheld, said to the reporter: "You see, almost all of the brokers admit inflation to be an accomplished fact. It is exceedingly hard, you understand, to obtain an unbiased opinion from a broker, if he has no interest in the market himself he is influenced more or less by the interests of his customers. But the general opinion on the street is that we are to have \$400,000,000 of each kind. Something may happen to change the prospects, but it is hardly probable. There is no question of the fact that any increase of the volume of currency is a great remove from specie payments. The panic of last fail we all know was occasioned by our high pressure mode of doing business. After it had passed away the wissearces admitted this, and it is a pity they could not learn wisdom by experience. He have seen the disastrous results which follow an undue appreciation of values. It is simply an illustration of the old adage—"What goes up, must come down." And yet, right in the face of the terrible lesson, the effects of which we still feel; and while the misery caused by it is still everywhere apparent, Congress deliberately takes rapid strides in the same direction. There is absolutely no need of more money. There is money enough and to spare. If the South and west have goods to sell, they can find a market easily enough. I tell you that there is not a single man interested in this question of expansion, who, if his honest convictions weeks arrived at, but would say that inflation was not only unnecessary, but would tend to greatly aggravate the evil. Paper money was issued only as a war measure. Ten years have passed since the suppression of the rebellion, and it is time now to contract rather than to expand, It